

February, 1988

Dear Fripp Family and Descendants;

I know that many of you have thought I have stopped writing my Newsletter, due to the time period that has elapsed since Newsletter #14 and now. I will assure you that this is not the case, demands upon my time has made research increasingly more difficult, but my desire has not changed in any way.

I was amazed when one of my local friends, who I had known for years and knew none of my heritage, said to me, "ARE YOU PART OF THAT FRIPP FAMILY MENTIONED IN TOMBEE". I said, "yes" and a very interesting conversation led from there...

Newsletter #15, enclosed, has been written in a different format than before. This is do, to my frustrations with author's needs to tell our families story. Have you noticed that almost all stories mentioned and quoted are the same, and continually used. How tedious to be struck by the same stick, time and time again... Are we allowing them to re-write our history because of these stories?

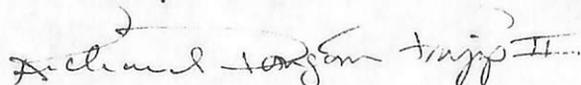
When do we stand up and say, "STOP": "You better know what your talking about, or we'll speak out".

I know, that there are two sides to a coin. I am willing discuss theories, facts and customs with anyone to better reflect a accurate knowledge of our ancesters. But, I am tired of the written propagation of stories, just to sell books by others.

I would sincerely like to thank Lois E. Andelin, of San Jose Ca., for her assistance with Newsletter #15. Her knowledge, dedication to the truth and love of family was tremendously benefical to its completion.

On a lighter note, I would like to thank all who have written to me over the past months, your letters are always welcome. My family has been well and new activities seem to spring up on a on going basis. My fathers 50th year Class Reunion will take place, later this summer, in Beaufort. I plan to attend with him and hopefully spend a week.... Helen's off to Russia soon, it has been one trip she really enjoys. Nothing further in her family as of yet, seems that we both have been to busy to continue at this time. Have to go for now.

Love,



Richard Dougan Fripp II

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FRIPP FAMILY NEWSLETTER 15  
by  
RICHARD DOUGAN FRIPP II

-February 1988-

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-SUBJECT-

"TOMBEE - PORTRAIT OF A COTTON PLANTER"  
by Theodore Rosengarten

Since my last Newsletter, I have received many questions from you, as to your acceptance and belief of many unproved items in TOMBEE. Your questions have not only been directed at the Fripp information but the Chaplin and Jenkins as well.

Now, I feel I should provide a statement as to my feelings regarding TOMBEE. I will be joined in this statement by Lois E. Andelin of San Jose, California. Lois was born in South Carolina and is the daughter of William E. Chaplin Jr.

Lois and I have mutually agreed that a response is necessary and have worked together on its contents. We feel that a clarification of our input of information is needed to assist future researchers on the family lines represented in the book, TOMBEE.

We do not question families who shared information with Theodore Rosengarten for this book. Their gift of time, information and help, as requested showed proud concern for their families histories. "STATEMENTS" which we shall make are directed only towards the historical family information contained within the book TOMBEE. We are concerned with the representation, verification and accuracy of family information which may be inaccurate or misleading to other family researchers. We do not wish our comments to be taken to reflect any personal bias for or against Theodore Rosengarten, the author of TOMBEE.

Lois and I would like to share with you some of the questions that we asked ourselves about TOMBEE.

- 1.) What was our original intent for obtaining TOMBEE ?
- 2.) Will TOMBEE be considered a reference text because of the Journal or for other reasons?
- 3.) How should a writer approach and treat material of such potential, such as a personal Journal?

- 4.) Could or should the loss of vital records be ignored and speculative assumptions be made regarding family history or their personal identifying information ?
- 5.) Why was the reader led by Journal footnotes providing statements of extensive kinship relationships without verifying parentage source information? Why were kinships thought to be vital to the actual Journal?
- 6.) Why were there no compiler explanations of source references provided, or any direct reference sources given for stated facts?
- 7.) Will our heirs look at this book as ACCURATE FACT, and accept it without looking further because of a lack of time and fortitude ?
- 8.) Can we, as relative descendants or families of the same surname, accept inaccuracy simply because the produced package might "look good" ?
- 9.) Was TOMBEE written from research ?
- 10.) What responsibilities does an author and publisher share in these efforts ?
- 11.) Should efforts be made by the author/ compiler to contact all those persons - whose names are readily available - and who may currently be working on accurate Family Genealogical Histories ?

I feel that many of us thought the Journal would shed new light on family information we have been seeking, but we found more... Our families data including their close kinship relationships has been used again; it has been set again in words, correct or incorrect for posterity.

Individually these family lines have interest and many writers have touched on them in many separate ways. However, together and intertwined they create a strong statement. In visual and charted combination, they put the period at the end of a sentence and add strength to a page.

#### THE

"CHAPLINS, FRIPPS and JENKINS of ST. HELENA IS".....

What would one family be without the other? Together our families shared history. A proud heritage was created amongst these family lines. NOW, add the loss of records and the existance of a personal journal that can be directly quoted from, and..... "THE STAGE IS SET".

The questions we have asked about TOMBEE, need to be addressed by all future researchers who might use this work. All we ask is;

"LOOK AT THIS - HE MAY BE WRONG - MAKE YOUR OWN JUDGEMENT".

Our concern for our families Genealogical histories is the reason why Lois and I are answering in this manner.

#### What is TOMBEE?

Inside the front flap states "TOMBEE is a biography of Thomas B. Chaplin and the Plantation Journal Chaplin kept between 1845 and 1858". Is it? On the surface TOMBEE does not represent itself as a guide to family historians but yet the author chose to dwell in kinship relationships to a great extent. I as others, ask why.

"OPINION" of an author/compiler is an area where any idea or interpretative thought might be inserted into a printed text. Also, interpretation of just what a printed book represents as a whole unit and expressed by the compiler as such, is another area where opinion can only be offset by statement of a differing opinion. Third parties must - if such is important to them - form opinion of their own through evaluation of expressed opinion.

Just what is a genealogy or family history? ...OLOGY is a root part of many of our American English language words. It means "study of". Add this to ... GENE referring to generations of the family; then, genealogy means simply the study of the generations of a family. History probably needs no definition to most of us, except to remind us that the definition of HISTORY carries with it the element of recorded. Human memory is the first and most fleeting of recorded history.

Thus, when those responsible for the "KINSHIP RELATIONSHIPS AND SEVERAL GENERATION FAMILY CHARTS" which by choice were included in TOMBEE say to us that the book was not intended to be a genealogy or family history; Lois and my reply is simple; "IT IS IN FACT, IN PART, A GENEALOGY, because of the CHOICES of INPUT and of FORMAT." Theodore Rosengarten and Susan Walker say it is not.

What is your opinion??

When I first received TOMBEE, my excitement was overwhelming; to see a Journal in print that I, being so far away, may have a chance to read. I flipped through the pages and quickly saw the Chaplin, Fripp and Jenkins Charts; with anticipation, not taking the time to inspect the Charts. I immediately proceeded to the Index and to my surprise 3/4 of a page was dedicated to Fripp names. My next move was to look up direct family names that might give me information, and then I began to read TOMBEE, starting page 25.

I sent Lois a copy of TOMBEE, and because of my mentioning of the charts, she started there. Lois, being a researcher and also a genealogical teacher, she immediately found some differences between TOMBEE and her own research of information based upon evidence proof.

Lois's next expression, in letter to me was, " I left the charts and went as I would have if I had not been told of them to the contents of the book. I read this several times. I then went directly to the Journal to see how that was done. I soon saw that I did not want the actual Journal at that point, so I read the forward to the Journal, which I have read many times since then, and learning about the notes realized that I first wanted the genealogical relationships which the author was providing to compare, add to, etc., that which I have already charted. (Having read the contents of a book first, those family charts listed in the appendix sections would have been my first target. Just like any other human researcher, established charts tend to draw our attention first, and I am no different.) Now I should have read his preface and acknowledgments first, but at that point of looking into his footnote relationships, I did not care where he got the information; I just wanted to compare."

#### WHY WERE KINSHIP RELATIONSHIPS SHOWN TO SUCH AN EXTENT ?

We read from TOMBEE page 322: " Where genealogical information about a person is relevant to establishing the planters social network, ..... Each persons relationship to Chaplin is spelled out."

Kinship relationships demand careful scrutiny of facts. When proper care is not taken, speculation sets in and some information in TOMBEE we think represents speculation. Here is one example of what we feel is speculation:

(re: page 344, TOMBEE footnote 138) "possibly John F. Fripp, planter, son of Paul Fripp and Amelia Reynolds...".

For your information, this John Fripp was the fourth child of this couple who were married in 1768; only one of their sons was named John and in 1845 he would have been approximately 70 years of age.

Why were the following John Fripp's, who were adult and alive on 3 April 1845, not used; and who are also mentioned in TOMBEE just as logically Elected President ?

1. John E. Fripp
2. John Fripp
3. John McKee Fripp
4. John W. Fripp

OR POSSIBLY

5. John Benjamin Fripp

Printed genealogical information, especially when there is a

loss of both original family records and official public records, usually always carries a disclaimer as to the accuracy of opinions and assumptions made. Explanation of the compiler/author analysis through footnote statements of research documentation and source identification which formed these opinions, give direction as to the authenticity of the statements made. Lois and I have not seen a statement of disclaimer put forth as to the accuracy and/or correctiveness of the family history, if any of you recognize any comment in TOMBEE which you feel would be such a statement, please call it to our attention. Our study of this book is by no means complete, but we point out our approach will be different than we had originally thought. Because of our concern, as we said above, are making this statement to share with each of you just why and how it will be different. By this effort, we feel that you may also as a result change your approach.

Listed as a reference for Chapter 3, TOMBEE listed the genealogical material in the files of William E. Fripp. Both Lois and I are familiar with his work. He prepared several Fripp family charts and Lois has parts of a Chaplin family chart he prepared. William E. Fripp did much of his initial research in the early 1930's. He performed a service to research on these family lines giving an extensive and firm foundation on which other researchers might work. HOWEVER, HIS CHARTS CONTAIN A NUMBER OF CHILDREN/PARENT and WIFE SURNAME INDICATIONS THAT HAVE LONG SINCE BEEN CORRECTED BY OTHERS. He is said to have commented in his later life that he wished that he had recorded the source of all the information that he had gathered. The lack of quoted sources is evidenced in the papers in his files.

We do suggest that one who chooses to;

COLLECT /TRANSCRIBE /COMPILE /RESEARCH/

CRITIQUE THE WORK OF OTHERS /AUTHOR /

PRODUCE GENEALOGICAL WORKS/

should also accept certain responsibilities carried with the choice. The least of these responsibilities lies with the publisher proofing of the personal identifying facts about the individuals and families mentioned.

Is T.J. Chaplin Journal entry (pg. 333) a second cousin (footnote 70) Thomas James Chaplin (1772-1855) or is Uncle Tom pg. 372 (footnote 302) Thomas J. Chaplin (1772-1855) or is the Uncle Thomas (1772-1855) on Chaplin Chart pg. 720 ? WITHOUT PARENTS FOR T.J. CHAPLIN CAN YOU OPINIONATE A SECOND COUSIN?

Footnote 21 page 697 shows John Wilson Glover (1846-1882) and the same footnote reads "...In 1874, Glover was struck and killed by lightning."

Lois and I would like to call your attention to a few areas where we have a differing opinion of interpretation from that expressed in TOMBEE. This is not presented for a "wrong or right" analysis, but simply to express our ideas to you.

The interweaving of families, through information placement of footnote references on the same page with the Journal entries, we feel destroyed the original suggested intent and emphasized kinships as primary point. Page 12 suggests the reader "... may want to go directly to the Journal and get the story in the protagonist's own voice...the excitement of exploring an original source..." However, we find on page 322 "... text contains two sets of notes... the editor's clarification." Were we as readers able to do as suggested with footnotes to lead us? Did this leave the Journal, original or edited? When I read the Journal, and when seeing a footnote, I read it before proceeding, was I reading only the Journal as written or an interpretation?

On page 9 TOMBEE we read "... will relate the life story of a cotton planter, which ... reveals the larger character of Sea Island Society." Lois and I suggest that, as no other source do so, Thomas Benjamin Chaplin's personal Journal, tells his story, his philosophy, attitudes and hopes when interfacing with those around him such as family and community. Is not a Journal one writer's innermost feelings of love, sorrows, jealousies, incapacibilities, frustrations and desires? AND, let's not forget, his "personal history" of the time period covered in the Journal. HOWEVER, can one man's life story deduced largely from a personal Journal be equated to reveal even a limited "society"?

We recommend that you again reference, in TOMBEE, the forward to the Journal. How much or how many entries were omitted?? We share an additional entry which we quote from the book SEA ISLAND DIARY by Edith M. Dabbs, page 96;

"Dec. 28, 1856 . Last day of the Negro Holiday and thanks for it. Many persons put their negroes to work today, and I think the day is fast approaching when negroes will only be allowed Christmas Day instead of the three days."

We suggest that the Journal reflects its writer, and his interpretations of events, which could or could not be the same as what may be interpreted as commonly accepted attitudes of the day. As shown in the "entry" quoted above, Thomas Benjamin Chaplin apparently did not hold the same opinion attitude as his fellow planters regarding the length of the "Negro Holiday". In fact, he predicted a change.

Suggestive character traits assigned to individuals long dead - which can be gleaned only by "ASSUMPTION" from present day existing records, should in our opinion, reflect recognized customs of the times. They should in our opinion carry an understanding of the basic goodness in humans and should tend to refrain from the negative. To say (page 27) that Thomas B. Chaplin was "...shunted around by his mother, Isabella, who was

occupied in wooing men and spending her money" is perhaps in our opinion suggestive of the negative and does not necessarily mesh with the comment (page 63) that Isabella may have heard of the Richland School from other planters who sent sons, yet her son Thomas was "...packed off..." to school. We ask -- did not most widows with younger children remarry during that time -- did not many if not all planters who had the financial means send their young sons to boarding schools whether or not the father deceased or mother remarried -- did not Isabella actually go to reside with her husband John Fields in the Greenville area? We think that you may now wish to consider whether or not either conclusion for character for Isabella is equally logical when compared with the custom of the times.

Thomas Benjamin Chaplins Journal (being a primary and an original source) provides accuracy to events happening to its writer and attitudes of the writer at time lived. The people, Thomas Benjamin Chaplin knew interested him in all ways. Thus, any scandalous behavior on the part of the people he mentioned would have been expressed. Such is the case of the following: Journal entries.. Dec. 3 1846 p.424 "...Edgar Fripp & J.W. Pope had a few harsh words which I fear will lead to serious consequences". Dec. 4 1846 p.424 "...Oliver Fripp quarreled with E. Fripp today, whose turn will it be tomorrow". July 4 1855 pg. 638 (death of a Negro).

Second source information, or stories retold by others and quoted in IOMBEE about persons mentioned in the Journal do not hold in evidence proof unless supported by full and proper research means, at least representation of efforts to show all other outside the Journal character references available for the individual. However, we ask, to what purpose were insertions of "outside negative character" information about a person given?

1. Did it support Thomas Benjamin Chaplin's story?
2. Did it provide extended kinship relationships?
3. Did it provide the "full attitude" of customs?
4. Did it reveal a broader "society network"?

WE THINK WHEN CHARACTER REFERENCES ARE BEING PROVIDED FOR PERSONS LONG DEAD THROUGH OUTSIDE QUOTED SOURCES, EFFORTS TO PROVIDE A FULL QUOTE OF THE SOURCE AND ALL OTHER AVAILABLE OUTSIDE SOURCES SHOULD BE REFLECTED IN THE REFERENCES PROVIDED.

For example: Dr. Clarence A. Fripp (page 166 of IOMBEE) and Edgar Fripp (page 201 of IOMBEE). We do not find that the opinion or attitudes quoted from outside sources are reflected in the Journal. Nor do we ascertain from IOMBEE that this is the attitude of the "society" of which Thomas Benjamin Chaplin is a member. We do not find additional quoted sources of what "other contemporaries" thought of these two men.

Whether or not Dr. Clarence A. Fripp had led an "infamous" life or whether or not it could be thought Edgar Fripp's manner of burial reflected his morality, should such "one-sided"

statements be made without due course of research? Should quoted sources such as these, for whatever reason, be further expanded to suggest a person's character without validating supplementary source statements as to their possible accuracy?

There are some references in TOMBEE where the CHAPLIN surname is spelled as Chaplain in the original Journal text. A footnote explanation (page 642) suggests this is done by the Journal writer to suggest no kinship. Inasmuch as no supporting evidence that this was a "custom of the times" of writers of the day, we suggest that the reason may have been, just as logically - that Thomas Benjamin Chaplin was sufficiently acquainted with the young lady to know the family spelled it that way?? Thomas B. Chaplin clearly was enough acquainted with the person to want to help. Clearly this Susan Chaplain felt she could "camp" at the plantation mentioned. Other places of the Journal suggest no, shall we say, charity humanitarianism to persons of "no connection" either social or kinship to Thomas B. Chaplin. However, those of us who have read any old records both of private and official public nature know of human error, AND, it does not need to have an explanation reason. It happens -- to all of us today -- and it happened to our ancestors.

In the entry of Feb. 5th 1845, Thomas Benjamin Chaplin mentions (page 333) the negroes belonging to the Est. of M.L.C.. The footnote information identifying this person says it is a sister Maria Louisa Chaplin, but that the Journal entry was "...a slip..." HOW CAN SOMEONE IN 1986 PRESUME TO CORRECT A JOURNAL WRITER OF 1845 ON SUCH A VITAL POINT WITHOUT A VALIDATING SOURCE? We say that Thomas B. Chaplin would have known exactly to whose estate those negroes belonged, AND, of note is the fact that Thomas B. Chaplin -- who later in life made additional comments in his Journal -- made no correction or notation of his possible error.

Throughout the book TOMBEE the influence to Thomas B. Chaplins mother on his life is strongly suggested; yet, information on the Fieldside of Thomas B. Chaplin's ancestry is noticably missing. (Page 62) Does say that the father Saxby Chaplin married his second cousin Isabella Field, but does not say how they are second cousins, either on this page or anywhere else in the book that we can find. Because of the statement (page 27) "Much of Chaplin's development can be traced to growing up without a father...", we feel that the influence that then must result on the maternal side might/should have been more strongly emphasized in the book and the lack of Field information available should perhaps have been questioned or researched.

EVANS CHAPLIN in the Journal entry of March 22nd. 1845 (page 342) of TOMBEE is referred to as having been turned from the homes of his two uncles and as a result is now seeking help from Thomas B. Chaplin; but, does the footnote identity of Evans Chaplin make sense with the Journal entry ? There, in our opinion seems to be a lack of comparison of Journal entries to footnote information. ( The stated footnote father for this

Evans Chaplin is alive/well and from the best conclusion that can be drawn also prosperous at the time of the entry in the Journal; if that is in fact his father, would Evans be looking to uncles to be turned away; probably not, therefore, he must be the son of someone else.)

However, opinion being in its place, when information is given in such a manner as though FACT, we feel a validating source is required.

On page 61 quoting "... a carpenter, and lost the rest of it for nonpayment of a debt. ..." Lois and I feel this statement is worded such that no stretch of the imagination can allow the reader to feel it is opinion that John Chaplin lost his lands for this reason yet no validating source is shown.

On page 62, the death of Mary (other places she is Maria) Louisa Chaplin is directly stated with no source validation. WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING EXISTANCE OF A SOURCE OF CONFLICTING INFORMATION, but not saying just what that source is! Lois and I suggest that there is quite a difference between the idea of a source that 'cannot be confirmed' and that of simply stating that a source has not been confirmed.

It might be of interest to you that Lois had written in July to Susan Walker asking about;

1. parents of John L. Chaplin to support "second cousin..." page 328;
2. specific sources for sister Elizabeth Isabella;
3. source for Butler surname for Laura wife Benjamin Chaplin page 500, 512;
4. evidence to support conclusion Benjamin S. Chaplin and Benjamin Chaplin who married Laura \_\_\_\_ are the same man?

We learned from Susan Walker the discouraging fact that many of the note and source files that supported this published printed information "...have been culled and discarded, .... remaining notes are in no discernible order". However, Lois was told of, and has since had correspondence with, Mary Brady of Charleston who also felt concern about the information and errors in the book TOMBEE. Mary had been told her input of "correction notes" would be made a part of a future printing, particularly the paper or softbound edition. Since Mary had shared these notes with us, we were anxious to compare. We have made comparisons with the softbound and the first edition hardbound and as yet find no corrections have been made. Although by a different publisher, it seems to be in essence, a reprint. We also learned from Susan Walker that a file has been set up at the South Carolina Historical Society for corrections to TOMBEE. What status this TOMBEE FILE has at the

present time, we do not know.

I wrote to Susan Walker at the South Carolina Historical Society in Oct. 1987 about the usage and status of the TOMBEE file. I learned that Susan Walker had just left the Society for another job. I was informed that,

" Susan was Theodore Rosengarten's researcher before she came to work at the Society; both knew that much of their genealogical data was in need of checking - they welcome corrections; we keep files in our own in-house records of such things, as well as referencing our genealogical files". " I am sorry I cannot answer some of specific questions you asked of Susan. As for a future edition of the work, that is between Theodore Rosengarten and his publishers; we are just the repository of the original volume and the library where much of the research is done."

In the future, Lois and I will have to rely on some of you in South Carolina to share with us other inputs of our family history data which might find its way into this "TOMBEE FILE."

TOMBEE FILE: Lois and I were suprised at the responce our letters received. We wonder how this file is to be used and we share with you some of these questions;

- 1.) Does the South Carolina Historical Society by setting up this file, in itself recognizes TOMBEE as a genealogical work ?
- 2.) Should we add to or correct family information that we found in error remembering that, "they welcome corrections" ?
- 3.) Will this file later be used to correct TOMBEE in future editions ?

Lois and I have no desire to add information to this file other than this responce. We believe that TOMBEE should stand on its own merits and be the sole product of its author.

IS THERE A RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF AN AUTHOR/COMPILIER TO USE THE MOST CURRENT FAMILY RESEARCH INFORMATION AVAILABLE ??

We, Lois and I, say there is a responsibility. We, therefore would like to share some actual record evidence sources and other published sources with you. This information by no means covers all especially proofing errors that we have noted and others have shared with us. Lois and I do not claim to be "recognized authorities" on this family history data. We simply say: THIS IS WHAT WE HAVE DONE, WHAT WE HAVE FOUND, HOW WE FEEL IT SHOULD BE INTERPRETED. Building and piecing together accurate family history of necessity is a "shared responsibility". Let's ALL share what we might know with each other, if you happen to note a conflict of information either within the text of TOMBEE

or compared with what you thought otherwise, ask about it. This questioning and answering adds the flavor to the process of family history search.

Lois and I again express our hopes that we can share and work together on the gathering of an accurate history of these families. We feel especially our need to more often be "on-the-spot" there in South Carolina for much of this research data. We know that many of you have been actually working on this effort much longer than either of us. We know that many of you probably have records to share because of being direct descendants that provide insights of information that we may not now know. We trust that these comments and shared information that we do have in our files will prove of value to you. Let us know how and what you feel, **AND, WHERE WE MIGHT BE WRONG!**

We have shared with you among other things information that will support our conclusions that there was no sister Elizabeth Isabella Chaplin of Thomas Benjamin Chaplin. We show you a record source for the death of Maria Louise Chaplin that can be confirmed. We support the validity of the claim of Thomas Benjamin Chaplin (TOMBEE page 460 and other pages) that his brother Saxby had no legitimate claim on the property of his sister or father. We share and quote other sources regarding Edgar Fripp and Dr. Clarence A. Fripp. We, more fully quote the words of Laura Towne which we feel provides additional insight into her meaning, note that she includes the slave Rachael in the "infamous" behavior. **AND,** We have also shared with you the cover letter of our provision of this Newsletter #15 to the S.C. Historical Society.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard Dougan Fripp II". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name. It features a large, sweeping flourish at the beginning and end.

Richard Dougan Fripp II

--relating to the book TOMBEE: 1986: by Theodore Rosengarten  
 prepared by LOIS E. ANDELIN, San Jose, Ca. 05 Jan. 1988

- 1.) citation: newspaper Greenville Mountaineer abstracts  
 printed in South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research  
 death of Maria Louise Chaplin notice date October 8, 1836.

Died at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, State of New York on  
 the 28th August, Miss Maria Louise Chaplin, only daughter of  
 the late S. [abbreviation that of LEA memory is the account  
 read Saxby] Chaplin Esq. of St. Helena Island, in the 17th  
 year of her age.

RE: TOMBEE page 62: page 333: page 460.

- 2.) citation: Charleston Cty Court Equity Records: year 1843:  
 Bill Number 11 1/2: Thomas B. Chaplin vs et al

Note: this record packet is very long with numerous pages: the  
 original is at the South Carolina Archives; original index books  
 with this entry are at Charleston Cty Court Clerk: microfilm  
 copies of the bill packet are at South Carolina Archives,  
 Charleston Cty Probate Search room, and may be circulated to all  
 LDS Family History Library Centers on reel reference number  
 023,776.

Partial Listing of Inclusions

Petition of Thomas Benjamin Chaplin [orator]  
 Copy Will of Elizabeth Mary Ann Jenkins, widow, written 1831  
 Answer of Benjamin Chaplin [Uncle to Thomas B. Chaplin] plus  
 account pages.  
 Answer of Isabella Baker [mother of Thomas B. Chaplin]  
 Answer of Saxby Chaplin, minor [brother of Thomas B.  
 Chaplin] by guardian Fredrich G. Witsell  
 Answer of Executors of Will of Elizabeth Mary Ann Jenkins  
 Depositions: Condition/Value Plantations Tombee/Hickory Hill  
 Decree Decision of the Court

Information Contained in Miscellaneous Papers of Bill 11 1/2

... that Saxby Chaplin, heretofore of St. Helena Island,  
 Beaufort District, State South Carolina, ... late father was in  
 his lifetime and at time of his death ... possessed of  
 considerable estate ... and that said Saxby Chaplin died  
 ... interstate leaving his wife Mrs. Isabella C. Chaplin your  
 orators mother, and your orator and Saxby Chaplin and Maria L.  
 Chaplin his three children and only next of kin surviving him...

... that Benjamin Chaplin brother of said Saxby Chaplin the  
 Intestate ... obtained letters of administration granted by the  
 Ordinary of Beaufort District ...

... that mother Mrs. Isabella C. Chaplin intermarried with Rev.  
 John S. Field ... partial division intestate Saxby Chaplin estate  
 ... 1/3 given over to said John S. Field ...

... that said John S. Field ... year 1839 departed life ... last will testament bequeathed whole estate to said Isabella C. Field sole executrix ... that Mrs. Elizabeth M.A. Jenkins late St. Bartholemews Parish District Colleton, State South Carolina, widow ... considerable estate ... made will ...

Will of Elizabeth Mary Ann Jenkins, widow, St. Bartholemews - written \_\_\_ Dec. 1831 proved 18 May 1837 qualified executors: C.M. Myers and Wm. Perry.

... mentions a former will dated 27 September 1828 to ... my niece Sarah Phoebe Bellinger/ my niece Susannah Bellinger/ my nephew Edmund Bellinger/ my nephew Garnet ? Bellinger/ my niece Elizabeth Perry Pinckney/ my nephew Eustace St. Pierce Bellinger/ my niece Augusta Bellinger.. to Charles Michael Myers in trust for his daughter Mary Elizabeth Myers.

Conditions of following 3 legacies/ all to remain in control and management her named executors and proceeds of income to be paid over to "Mr. Benjamin Chaplin, Sr. or to my sister Isabella Caroline Fields, provided she is a widow, to be applied by him or her as the case may be..."...for use of three Chaplin niece/nephews with die underage survivors conditions ... all three die then to Charles Michael Myers or his children if he deceased.

to...my niece Maria Louisa Chaplin at 21 or day marriage negroes to remain on Hickory Hill Plantation

my nephew Thomas Benjamin Chaplin at 21 or day marriage - negroes to remain on Hickory Hill Plantation

my nephew Saxby Chaplin his heirs and assigns my plantation called Hickory Hill together will all negroes ... furniture, etc., ... excepting such negroes as are specifically herein bequeathed; ...subject to ... Isabella her sister if she a widow during minority of her son Saxby to have a right to reside... executors to turn over to Saxby when of age provided that the executors require Saxby to release and convey all his share and proportions of his father's estate to his brother Thomas Benjamin Chaplin and his sister Maria Louise Chaplin in fee simple or the survivor of them... if Saxby not convey ... divide equally between the three ... with survivors clauses ...

to...my ? John Field Myers a negro girl on Oakland Plantation

my god daughter Ann Fripp Jenkins negro slave

my god daughter and cousin Eugenia Field Perry wife William Perry plantation Oakland not deliver up until debts paid all estate not bequeathed

executors: John Field Myers, Charles Michael Myers, William Perry

... that Maria Louisa Chaplin and John Field Myers died during lifetime testatrix/legacy of John Field Myers to go to his widow

3.) citation: Register of St. Helena Parish 1826 +, original at church/ film copy possession Lois E. Andelin / available- Heritage Papers, Danielsville, Ga.

...marriage entry / December 1, 1829 / Revd. John S. Field to Isabella F. Chaplin / at Fields Point - St. Bartholemews / witness ?? Col.: Jenkins and Mrs F. Fickling / at house of ? Col.: Jenkins

...baptism entry / Randal Evans Chaplin / parents Randal James and Elizabeth Mary Chaplin / born March 20, 1829 / baptised June 30, 1830 church / present mother, godmother Mrs. Wm Jenkins

...baptism entries / parents Benjamin and Martha R. Chaplin / baptised October 22, 1828 at Parish Church Beaufort / present the mother / Emily Jenkins ... age 10 yrs. 2 mo. / Sarah Scott ...age 8 yrs. 2 mo. / Eliza Pope ...age 6 yrs. 5 mo. / Georgiana Matilda ...age 4 yrs. / John Jackson ...age ?? 18 mo.

4.) Marriage Settlements / Mrs. Mary E. Chaplin [widow of John Chaplin] to Benjamin Reynolds / trustee Archibald Chaplin

5.) Will of Mrs Mary E. Reynolds / among children Randal J Chaplin / son Edwin received her Bermuda Plantation St. Helena Island / daughter Eliza / daughter Mary Jenkins / son-in-law Wm Jenkins / daughter Charlotte Chaplin

6.) Will of Thomas Chaplin, the elder dated 1835 / daughter Isabel Jenkins / son Hamilton Chaplin / son John F. Chaplin / son-in-law Perry Fripp Jr.

7.) Land Record / sale plantation / Benjamin S. Chaplin and wife Martha R. Chaplin / 1826

8.) Hill's Equity Reports / Adams vs Chaplin 1833 / parties in the case are descendants of children of Benjamin Chaplin Will 1766 : unnamed children of Ann Adams deceased - William Pitt Chaplin died prior 1790 no issue - John Chaplin Jr. will 1776, deceased, and his son John Chaplin deceased 1826 no issue - unnamed daughters and Benjamin S. Chaplin children of Benjamin Chaplin Jr. deceased. [child Sarah mentioned in father Benjamin Chaplin's will 1766, but she died with no issue and was left no lands - the equity case involved lands - thus she is not mentioned in the equity case]

9.) Will John Field mentioning Hickory Hill Plantation / will William Field wife Sarah [Chaplin] mentioning Bowers [Fields] Point. --two plantations were legacies that came to John Cato Field father of Isabella Caroline Field and Elizabeth Mary Ann Field; another daughter Sarah Phoebe Field died young in Charleston.

RE: Chaplin Family Chart - TOMBEE Appendix page 720  
Compare related name/subject TOMBEE index reference pages

relating to the book TOMBEE: 1986 by Theodore Rosengarten  
prepared by Richard Dougan Fripp Walnut Creek, Ca. 15 Jan. 1988

RE: TOMBEE page 166

Additional Source information for Dr. Clarence A. Fripp

1.) THE BIRTHPANGS OF A WORLD pg. 312

This is an account written by John Dennett of his Nov. 1865  
visit to St. Helena Island.

Dennett met a former planter and physician, who had returned from the mainland after the War. His plantation had been sold from him; he was without funds; he hoped to start a small medical practice, but if failed, "he supposed his son and himself could put up a cabin somewhere in the vicinity, get fish and oysters enough to live on." Dennett learned that he planned to return to the mainland for his family, adding, "The Gentleman, it is currently reported has made several visits to the Plantation which he formerly owned, and the Negroes living there have collected for his use nearly one hundred dollars," A significant amount of money, the cash had been collected for Dr. Clarence Fripp, a very unusual planter. Two years earlier, a northerner among the Sea Islanders reported that "ALL" the ex-slaves "SPEAK" with great affection of Fripp. He learned from the mainland slaves that two or three of the old proprietors here (Sea Islands) are now \_\_\_\_\_ for trying to escape, among them Dr. Fripp, "Fripp had wanted to remain on the Island when the Union Army invaded them, He never wanted to go," the Northerner learned, but was carried off by his brothers. Fripp was hardly typical of Sea Island Planters, and the behavior of his ex-slaves toward him is testimony of the fact.

1a.) for supporting evidence use;

A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE SEA ISLANDS (pg. 194 footnote 4)  
by Guion Griffis Johnson, Ph.D.

2.) SEA ISLAND DIARY - A History of St. Helena Is. (pg. 165 & 191)  
by Edith M. Dabbs

Page 165 - Miss Towne reported when she and Ellen Murray, in January of 1864, moved into "Rachel's House" at the Village: "...cannot sleep well-the house is too full of evil-doers, I think. Dr. Clarence Fripp led an infamous life-too bad to write of, too vile to speak of. I hate to live in such a house. [Yet she had selected it from the entire village!]......she lived with her master and HIS TWO BROTHERS infamously and her children are almost white ...."

relating to the book TOMBEE: 1986 by Theodore Rosengarten  
prepared by Richard Dougan Fripp Walnut Creek, Ca. 15 Jan. 1988

Page.191 - There was always malaria with all the illnesses related to malnutrition and the complications of accidents and emergencies unattended by medical help. Dr. Clarence Fripp did come back to the Village and practised for a time, living next door to his old home. But his outreach was tragically limited and Miss Towne, the homeopathist, ignored him as much as possible instead of offering any cooperation. She spoke of him as "one of the old Rebels" and scorned his courtly manners from a code which she found it totally impossible to understand.

TOMBEE page 256 --Towne wrote "Anti-slavery is to be kept in the background for fear of exciting the animosity of the Army",.. "We have the odium of out and out abolitionists"... "why not take the credit".

RE: TOMBEE page 201

Additional Source information for Edgar Fripp

1.) Court of Claims No. 13423, 11423 Edgar W. Fripp vs. The United States; Will of Edgar Fripp

...To have and to hold the said lands and slaves unto my said wife for and during the term of her natural life,.....immediately after the death of my said wife, I give and devise, and bequeath the said lands ..... to Edgar Fripp, second son of John E. Fripp and Isabella P. Fripp, to him ,his heirs, and assigns forever...if said Edgar dies before 21 yrs....I bequeath the said... to Isabella P. Fripp, wife of John E. Fripp for her sole...

...I give and bequeath unto the vestry and wardens of St Helena church, St. Helena Island, and their successors in office, the sum of fifteen hundreded dollars, in trust...for the following uses and purposes,... to invest the said sum and the interest arising therefrom, to pay and apply to keeping in repair my family vault and the said church and the grounds belonging thereto forever.

2.) SEA ISLAND DIARY (page 105)  
by Edith M. Dabbs

(After a parish dispute with the minister Rev. McElheran), " Two months later, Edgar Fripp presented the church with a very fine organ which was the pride and joy of them all and helped to heal any lingering rift".

relating to the book TOMBEE: 1986 by Theodore Rosengarten prepared by Richard Dougan Fripp Walnut Creek, Ca. 15 Jan. 1988

3.) THE LAST FORAY by: Chalmers Gaston Davidson  
page 133, 200

page 133 - RE: footnote reference, #(63); MS. Diary, Wm A. Allen, microfilm, p. 12 and passin, South Caroliniana Library, University of S.C.; E.L. Person, LETTERS FROM PORT ROYAL (Boston, 1906), 205,326; JOURNAL OF CHARLOTTE FORTEN (Collier Paperback, 1961, 193; MS. COFFIN PAPERS, S.C. Historical Society, Charleston.

page 133; The most frequently mentioned library on St. Helena's Island was that of Thomas Aston Coffin at "Coffin's Point." The house was built about 1810 by Mr. Coffin's father, Ebenezer, but many of the books and papers were of an earlier date. The size of the library came as a surprise to soldier William A. Allen who found there "a really large number of books." He believed the house was "much the best and commodious" on the island, until he saw Edgar Fripp's "SEASIDE" later. (63)

page 200; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES;

FRIPP, EDGAR of "Palmetto Hills" or "Seaside" (same) plantation and Beaufort. Born 1806 (S.C.); married Eliza Fripp (1811- Oct, 1861); died June 27, 1860. Church: Episcopalian (doubtless Vestryman, St. Helena Island). Public Service: Justice of the Peace; Justice of the Quorum; Commissioner of Free Schools; Magistrate. Slaves: 122 (St Helena's parish, Beaufort District).

#### Opinions of Edgar Fripp for thought:

1. In judging Edgar Fripp's lifestyle, do we judge him by the rules of his society or ours? Do we judge his societies ideas, which have now changed, by Edgar's views or his fathers, father?
2. Should "SLAVERY" bias our decisions about Edgar Fripp? (Knowing that Edgar was as much a product of the system as the slaves were themselves, and remembering, the slaves were not part of the society Edgar was involved in at that time).
3. Can we understand there was difference in Edgars lifestyle due to the lack of children in his home?
4. Could Edgar Fripp, by the example of his large library been better educated? Therefore, a better business man?
5. Did Edgar show, an interest in solving community problems? and participate with there solution?
6. By providing monies for the repair and upkeep, not only for his family, but the entire Church and grounds, reflect his responsibility and love, to both his family and community?

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February 1988

Re: TOMBEE by Theodore Rosengarten

Dear Sir,

I have, in cooperation with Lois E. Andelin of San Jose, Ca., developed a family response to the information provided in TOMBEE. Since we have received many requests as to our opinion, we felt this effort was necessary to help future family researchers determine wheather or not, genealogical information contained therein, was correct.

We believe that Theodore Rosengarten's work should stand on its own merits, and we feel it should not have been necessary to correct our families histories because of his work. However, we do express the right to reaffirm our families genealogical data/history insofar as it differs from that provided in TOMBEE.

Susan Walkers responce, to us, about family genealogical research information found in TOMBEE was that search/notes files, "have been culled and discarded, ... remaining notes are in no discernible order".

We feel this situation unfortunate as it leaves us no assistance on the part of the compilers for opinions developed and genealogical research found. Therefore, we ask, that our enclosed "responce" be accepted by the Society and referenced to all files under the names of Theodore Rosengarten, TOMBEE, Chaplins, Fripps, Jenkins, etc.. as a differing voice regarding genealogical information found in "TOMBEE".

Please kindly let me know of your choice as to its disposition.

Sincerely,

*Richard Dougan Fripp II*

Richard Dougan Fripp II

cc. Lois E. Andelin  
Chaplin, Fripp, Jenkins  
families & descendants

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